

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9263

號三十六百二十九第

日五十二月七日三十緒光

HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1887.

一月禮 號二十月九英港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

ARRIVALS.

September 9, ANTON, German steamer, 396, E. Acrebo, Pakhoi 3rd September, and Hoihow 8th. General—WIELER & Co.

September 10, ZAPFRO, British steamer, 675, Talbot, Manila 7th September, General—

RUSSELL & Co.

September 10, PANGHUS, British steamer, 843, Jas. Young, Cardiff via Saigon 6th September, Rice, Paddy, and General—HOP

HONG HONG.

September 10, INDEPENDENT, German steamer, 871, A. Hasenwinkel, Bangkok 1st September, Rice—WIELER & Co.

September 10, EUPHATES, British steamer, 1,300, J. Edwards, Kolo 3rd September, General—RUSSELL & Co.

September 10, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, H. W. Hegg, Shanghai 7th September, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

September 10, FREDERI, German steamer, 350, H. Brock, Singapore 3rd September, General—WIELER & Co.

September 10, OSAGE, British bark, 517, Thos. Jones, Fremantle 8th August, Sandalwood—PUSTAK & Co.

September 10, MARIANNE, French bark, 489, E. Viala, Ile de la Cite 23rd August, Sugar, and Sapanwood—REMEDIOS & Co.

September 10, NANKIANG, British steamer, 995, Jackson, Aney and Swatow 9th September, General—CHINESE.

September 11, UPPINGHAM, British str., 1,430, E. Newcomb, Middleborough 23rd August, Railway Iron—BORNEO CO., LIMITED.

September 11, WINGANG, British str., 1,517, A. de St. Croix, Calcutta 28th August, and Singapore 5th September, General—JAR

DINE, MATTHESON & Co.

September 11, ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, Revsheh, Haiphong 5th September, and Hoihow 10th. General—ARNHOLD, KAB

BERG & CO.

September 11, CHINA, German steamer, 648, Uderup, Haiphong 8th September, Bal

last—MICHENER & Co.

September 11, SEPTIMA, German str., 783, P. Hansen, Bangkok 3rd September, Teakwood

and Rice—SIENSEN & Co.

September 11, CANTON, British steamer, 1,100, Bremer, Whampoa 11th September, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co.

September 11, ALEXINGTON, British steamer, 809, W. Raynor, Whampoa 11th September, General—SIENSEN & Co.

September 11, WOODSON, British steamer, 1,169, Whampoa 11th September, General—BUT

TERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBORMASTER'S OFFICE.

9th SEPTEMBER.

Fokien, British str., for Amoy.

Diamond, British str., for Amoy.

Naouen, British str., for Swatow.

Marie, German str., for Haiphong.

Imperial, Austro-Hung. str., for Singapore.

Oceanic, British str., for Yokohama.

Fushan, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

Kutung, British str., for Shanghai.

Soochow, British str., for Hoihow.

Akita, British str., for Macao.

Ajia, British str., for Shanghai.

Vording, British str., for Bangkok.

Wandering Minstrel, British str., for Guam.

Bisagno, Italian str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

September 10, NECKAR, German steamer, for Shanghai.

September 10, TEREKAN, British steamer, for Yokohama.

September 10, BELLEROPHON, British str., for Singapore.

September 10, GENERAL WERDER, German str., for Yokohama.

September 10, EPOKE, British gunboat, for Canton.

September 10, AMOY, British str., for Whampoa.

September 10, BIRAGO, Ital. str., for Genoa.

September 10, CHINA, Goo str., for Bangkok.

September 10, FOXEN, Brit. str., for Tamsui.

September 10, GLENNOLE, British steamer, for Shanghai.

September 10, IMPERATOR, Austro-Hung. str., for Trieste.

September 10, KUTSANG, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

September 10, OCEANIC, British str., for San Francisco.

September 11, AIAZ, British str., for Shanghai.

September 11, ARIELLE, Brit. str., for Australia.

September 11, DIOMED, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

September 11, FOONUN, Chi. str., for Shanghai.

September 11, MARIE, Goo str., for Haiphong.

September 11, NOREN, Nov. str., for K'ntze.

September 11, SOOCHOW, Brit. str., for Coast Ports.

September 11, TETARTO, Ger. str., for Nagasaki.

September 11, VORTIGER, British steamer, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Zefiro, str., from Manila—Mr. A. A. Archibald, 2 Europeans, and 53 Chinese, deck, Per Pakhoi, str., from Cardiff, 24 Chinese.

Per Anton, str., from Pakhoi and Hoihow—24 Chinese.

Per Independent, str., from Bangkok—15 Chinese.

Per Fokien, str., from Singapore—Capt. Stanley, and 25 Chinese.

Per Wingsong, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Meers, Kenealy and Potts.

DEPARTED.

Per Oceanus, str., for Okinawa—Mr. B. G. Pix, Mr. J. B. L. Jones, and 200 Chinese.

For Liverpool—Capt. A. H. Boamang.

For Paris—Mr. Louis Pirion.

REPORTS.

The British steamer Nankiang, from Amoy and Swatow 9th September, reports her fresh N.W. breeze with dull, cloudy weather, thick with rain.

The British steamer Fookeng, from Shanghai 7th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The British steamer Wingang, from Calcutta 25th August, and Singapore 14th September, reports fresh S.E. wind and clear weather with a high sea; from thence to port light winds with equal and small and a high swell.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

The German steamer China, from Haiphong 8th September, reports her fresh N.E. wind and high swell to port. On the 10th passed the str. Loochang, 10 miles S.S.W. of Bresler Point.

</

INTIMATIONS.

1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
FOR 1887.(WITH WHICH INCORPORATED
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.
(TWENTY-FIFTH AND LAST EDITION).
COMPLETE, WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &
BROADSIDE MAP, 1,150 pp., 75s.
SMALLER EDITION, BYL. 80c., pp. 776, ...\$3.00.THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up
to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

NOTICE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1887-88.

THE following SEEDS required for Sowing
in August and September can now
be supplied, viz.—

CELESTY. CYCLAMEN. CINERARIA.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF ABSORBED
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS
IS EXPECTED SOON,
and
Catalogues will be supplied FREE or CHARGE
on and after the 20th instant.A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th August, 1887.

1887

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications. Editorial matter should be
addressed "THE EDITOR," and those on business "The
Manager," and not individual names.Correspondents are requested to forward their name
and address with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good
faith.All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not
ordered for a fixed period will be continued until
countermanded.Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should
be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEGRAMS No. 12.

BIRTHS.

At Newchow on the 23rd August, Mrs. J. F.
BUNDY, of a son, and on 10th September, Mrs. W.
W. HARRIS, of a daughter. [724]

DEATH.

At 51, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 5th September,
1887, MATILDA, the beloved wife of Mr. T. W. HAR-
RIS, F. & O. S. N. Co., aged 38 years.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1887

TEMPOBIA mutans, & non mutans in illis.
Scarcely anywhere has the change been
greater than in Hongkong and the ports in
China. The condition of life amongst
foreigners in these places has so altered
within the past twenty, even, to a consider-
able extent, within ten years, that now
comes can form no conception of how we
then lived and moved, while even old resi-
dents think of the past as of a dream. Then
the communities consisted almost exclusively
of merchants and their assistants, with, of
course, the inevitable officials, the great major-
ity young men. Ladies were like angels,
visits, few and far between, and were, there-
fore, almost worshipped if they had been
visible angels. Little was it then anticipated
that in so few years there would be in Hongkong many hundreds of
European citizens. These were the days of
big houses, very few small ones, and hardly
any outside people, and a condition of ob-
taining a partnership in one of the larger
houses was that the aspirant should remain
a bachelor during his term. That may have
been a good custom, but its consequence
would certainly have curtailed us. Fortunately
the old order has changed, and given
place to new. One, indeed, the chief, due
which the altered constitution of the foreign
population imposes on us is to provide for
the education of the young, especially those of
our own blood. When it is recognized
that there are now annually about a hundred
and seventy births among the British and
foreign community in Hongkong the im-
pressive duty of providing the means of edu-
cation becomes clear to us. The necessity is
great now, and will be much greater in a few
years. This is an age in which the school-
master is abroad. In England nothing has
been more remarkable late years than the
influx which has been given to education,
primary, secondary, and higher. Now the
very poorest has the means of raising himself
to any position, not merely placed within his
reach, but forced on him, and we have to re-
collect that our girls and boys will come into
competition with those educated in England,
and also with those having the advantage of
the generally admitted better systems pre-
vailing on the Continent. Unfortunately
for us, the establishment of the Hongkong
Public School. But it is obligatory
on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with the greatest tenacity
is the education of the young. They
know that when that is taken from them
their influence is immensely weakened.Whether it is for oil or that the control
of education has been given to the foreign
population, which the Queen's exequaturs
and regulations made for the children of
the Hongkong Public School. But it is obli-
gatory on us to risk if that is all we have to do,
and if it has been done as it might and
ought to have been.The element of power to which the priest-
hood, whether Roman Catholic or Pro-
testant, holds on with

way between the inlet and outlet ends of the pipes. The caisson is a ship-bottom pattern, but much stronger. It is divided vertically into four compartments by four water-tight tanks. Upon the first or lower deck the permanent balance is placed. Between the first and second decks a water-tight tank is formed in the centre of the caisson by two water-tight bulkheads, leaving an air-chamber between each end of the tank and the external bulkhead. In the centre of this is no water, but only air, which is to wash the sand out of the caisson take a hold. Between the second and third decks is what is called a tidal chamber. The water is allowed free access to the whole of this compartment with the exception of two water-tight trunks for the latrines. Between the third and fourth decks another tank is formed in the centre of the caisson by two water-tight bulkheads. This tank contains sixty tons of sand when filled. The caisson has no pumps fitted as it is intended to raise and lower by the use of the upper and lower tanks, the former being filled by a flexible hose from a hydrant on the dock side in connection with the drain pump. The floating draft of the caisson will be twenty feet reckoned from the top of the dock. This will be the required and actual dock two feet above the water line. To sink the caisson in place the lower tank valves are opened and the tank filled. This tank contains 150 tons of sand, and the tidal dock is then three feet in the water, therefore the valves of the tidal chamber being opened the water will flow in and the caisson gradually sink until it reaches her bearing, when the valves of the tidal chamber will be closed. The valves in the tank on each side of the caisson are now closed, also those of the tidal chamber on the side next the dock. During this process the drain pump, as has been already stated, fills the upper tank (capacity sixty tons). The ship being ready to dock, the valves of the lower tank on the side next the dock are opened and the tank emptied, and the caisson is then lowered to the level of that outside, and as the valves of the tidal chamber on the side next the sea have always been open the water in this compartment will be level also. All the tidal dock valves are now opened, also the valves of the upper tank, allowing the water to flow into the tidal chamber. This will force the way out through the tidal dock valves and the caisson will then gradually sink until it comes once more to the floating dredge, namely, twenty feet. Some idea of the cost of the work of the Company's works may be gathered from the fact that they have five docks and one patent slip in working order. Besides docks and appliances there are large engine and boiler shops, sawmills, joiner's shops, founders' smithies, forges, &c., both at Kowloon and the Commercial Wharf. Indeed, no one proof can be given of the admirable facilities possessed by the Company for effecting with despatch all classes of extensive and difficult repairs in times of emergency than that the case of the steamer *Glenfruit* which was sunk in the harbour (Hongkong) by the Dutch steamer *Camorta* in October, 1887, the London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphed that Max Muller, in a letter to the Times on Hindoo social reform, advocates the establishment of an asyl for child-widows as a means of reducing infanticide caused by the present restrictions on marriage.

HONOURS TO INDIAN PRINCES. SIMLA, 26th August. Maharajah Holkar has been made a K.G.C.S.I., the Rso of Cutch a K.G.C.I.E., and Kumar Lalobha, a C.I.E. and REPUTATION FROM AFGHANISTAN. SIMLA, 22nd August. Several hundred Ghilzai mutinies have occurred in the Peshawar frontier in the British territory, and seem to indicate an insurrection. They have been spreading rapidly, but on the ship building list, which has reached the hands of the British Government, the repairs in both cases would be hard to beat by the best firms at home either for despatch, quality of material or class of workmanship. But it is not in repairs only that this Company have made their mark. For the last four or five years shipbuilding has been developing with rapid strides. Previous to that the new work turned out by the Company was not of a high class, but on the ship building list, which has reached the hands of the Admiralty, it is now of a high class. It may therefore be inferred that the Company are just finishing a handsome cruiser, built to the order of the Manila Government. At present the Company have also in hand three steel steamers for the "Societe des Correspondances Fluviales et Maritime" of Paris. The few particulars given above will be seen that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company is a striking example of British work in shipbuilding. It is a difficult task, however, not has been arrived at without having to meet many formidable obstacles all of which, as would appear from the foregoing description, have been successfully overcome. This gratifying result is in no small measure due to the judicious management, business acumen, and excellent judgment of the energetic executive, Mr. G. D. Adamson, M. G. G. F. Previous to his return the shares of the Company were very low in the stock market, but now they are in great demand and stand second to none in the East as a safe and profitable investment.

M.A.C.O.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

10th September.

It is a well known fact that poverty and despotism have followed the suppression of the Chinese emigration from Miao and the subsequent typhoon, fire and inundation of this city. Trade, with the exception of what little business there is in the hands of the Chinese and a few foreign houses, is almost an unknown quantity, and as a consequence want and destitution reign supreme in many families. While the home Government has turned a deaf ear to the petitions and appeals for the improvement of the harbour, &c., in order to revive trade and induce vessels to come to this harbour the Colonial Governors have not been slow in exerting themselves for the welfare of the colony and its inhabitants, but they have not been able to foster any industry, the colony not being a productive one. Employment has been found for a portion of the able-bodied in the creation of the National Battalion, but a large number remain without the means of securing their bread and starvation stalks them in the face. The late bazaar and theatrical performances seem to have suggested to His Excellency Governor Costa to create a Society the aims of which has been stated in my communication of the 6th instant. A meeting was convened by His Excellency of the gentlemen who contributed towards the funds. It was held in the Club on Thursday evening, when a large number of influential men were present. Dr. Soons Fernandes was elected to take the chair and this gentleman appointed a provisional committee composed of Colonel Fonseca, Captain Gouveia, Sr. C. Jorge, and Sr. L. Ferreira. Some discussion took place as to how the funds were to be disposed of, whether the destitutes generally were to come within the pale of the Society. Sr. Basto said that it was the intention of His Excellency to assist not only widows and orphans, but the poor generally; he moved a resolution to that effect. Most of the officers of the Garrison opposed this resolution, and an amendment was proposed, which was lost, and the resolution was carried by 34 votes against 23. There is no reason why the blind, lame, aged, and other destitutes should not benefit by the Society, and it would be against the wishes of the subscribers who contribute for the relief of the necessitous without regard to sex or age. It is to be hoped that the Society will be maintained by the contributors in a liberal and friendly way, having only in view the charitable object, and that no party sentiment will stand in the way. The name of the promoter (Sr. Costa) will be in the months of all the poor, and His Excellency will have the satisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with success. A working committee to frame rules, collect and manage, and distribute the funds, was appointed, composed of Dr. Marques d'Olivera, president; Comendador Haas, Jr. Secretary; Sr. Barbosa, Dr. Tovar de Lemos, and Dr. Faria, members. A vote of thanks to His Excellency the Governor, proposed by the Chairman, was passed with acclamation.

Charki's Circus is expected here soon; the ring is being prepared on the old site, and the combination will doubtless be welcomed and well repaid for the expense and trouble of transportation.

Owing to the departure on a well-earned leave of Captain Banning the following changes have been made in the command of the river steamer:- Captain S. W. Goggin will take the Honan and Captain W. J. Kirby the "White Cloud" on the Miao-Hongkong and Miao-Canton lines respectively; and the *Fathua* will be commanded by Captain W. E. Clarke.

NEW CHWANG.

31st August. The rain has fallen plentifully the last few days, but no harm has been done to the growing crops which, however, will suffer unless we have a little more sunshine than we have had.

The Torpedo Boat under command of Captain Rogers we hear have visited the Great Wall and will return to Wei Hui Wei or Port Arthur.

There have been fewer steamer than usual, and communication between this and other parts of the world has been rather restricted. Antunes is sitting in and the great heads have given way quite suddenly. Ducks and geese have been seen flying over.

There is no sign of the fort being erected on the site called the West fort. It is difficult to say what these defences would be, as it would be enough to send troops overland and if necessary they could land wherever they pleased.

Changes are likely to take place in the Consular Service as Mr. Alta has again leave of absence, and some other Consul will have the benefit of the services of Mr. Alta.

Whether Mr. Alta's leave remains in the East has not been fully settled, but he expects to be recalled about the 1st October—*Daily News* Correspondent.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China steamer *Wingang*, with the Indian mail, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The following telegrams are taken from our Calcutta file:-

HINDOO WIDOWS.

BOMBAY, 23rd August. The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphed that Max Muller, in a letter to the Times on Hindoo social reform, advocates the establishment of an asyl for child-widows as a means of reducing infanticide caused by the present restrictions on marriage.

HONOURS TO INDIAN PRINCES. SIMLA, 26th August.

Maharajah Holkar has been made a K.G.C.S.I., the Rso of Cutch a K.G.C.I.E., and Kumar Lalobha, a C.I.E. and REPUTATION FROM AFGHANISTAN. SIMLA, 22nd August.

Several hundred Ghilzai mutinies have occurred in the Peshawar frontier in the British territory, and seem to indicate an insurrection. They have been spreading rapidly, but on the ship building list, which has reached the hands of the British Government, the repairs in both cases would be hard to beat by the best firms at home either for despatch, quality of material or class of workmanship. But it is not in repairs only that this Company have made their mark.

For the last four or five years shipbuilding has been developing with rapid strides. Previous to that the new work turned out by the Company was not of a high class, but on the ship building list, which has reached the hands of the Admiralty, it is now of a high class.

It is reported that another fight took place between the Amur's troops and the insurgents near Kholati-Ghila, and that after an obstinate resistance, the insurgents retired.

THE AFGHAN INSURRECTION. SIMLA, 20th August.

It is reported that another fight took place between the Amur's troops and the insurgents near Kholati-Ghila, and that after an obstinate resistance, the insurgents retired.

THE ESCAPE OF AYUB KHAN.

LONDON, 25th August. The Standard publishes a telegram from Teheran, stating that Ayub Khan and his principal followers have escaped from their prison, and are hurrying towards the heart of Persia. The chiefs who have come to the way of the rebels belong to the Mahratta, the Afghans, and the Pathans.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER. (FROM MASSAS PAULSON & CO'S HANDBK.) September 10th.

RAUMETER.—S.A.M. 36,720. RAUMETER.—P.A.M. 36,500.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 36,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 36,300.

RAUMETER.—M.H. 36,200. RAUMETER.—M.G. 36,100.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 36,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 35,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 35,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 35,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 35,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 35,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 34,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 34,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 34,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 34,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 34,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 33,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 33,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 33,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 33,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 33,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 32,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 32,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 32,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 32,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 32,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 31,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 31,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 31,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 31,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 31,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 30,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 30,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 30,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 30,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 30,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 29,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 29,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 29,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 29,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 29,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 28,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 28,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 28,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 28,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 28,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 27,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 27,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 27,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 27,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 27,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 26,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 26,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 26,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 26,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 26,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 25,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 25,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 25,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 25,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 25,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 24,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 24,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 24,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 24,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 24,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 23,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 23,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 23,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 23,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 23,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 22,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 22,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 22,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 22,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 22,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 21,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 21,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 21,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 21,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 21,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 20,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 20,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 20,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 20,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 20,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 19,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 19,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 19,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 19,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 19,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 18,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 18,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 18,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 18,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 18,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 17,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 17,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 17,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 17,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 17,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 16,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 16,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 16,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 16,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 16,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 15,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 15,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 15,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 15,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 15,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 14,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 14,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 14,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 14,200.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 14,000. RAUMETER.—M.A. 13,800.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 13,600. RAUMETER.—M.A. 13,400.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 13,200. RAUMETER.—M.A. 13,000.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 12,800. RAUMETER.—M.A. 12,600.

RAUMETER.—P.M. 12,400. RAUMETER.—M.A. 12,200.

